

## A PAGE OF AMERICAN WAR NEWS

FOUR NEW YORK SOLDIERS  
AMONG THE DEAD IN LATEST  
ARMY CASUALTY LIST OF 62

P. J. Sullivan of Manhattan  
Killed in Action—G. S. Alberts  
of Brooklyn Died of Wounds.

TOTAL LOSSES 12,779

Of This Number 10,893 Were  
Under Gun, Pershing and  
1,886 Were Marines.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The  
army casualty list to-day numbers  
sixty-two, divided as follows: Killed  
in action, nine; died of wounds,  
fourteen; died of disease, seven; died  
of accident and other causes, three;  
wounded severely, twelve; missing in  
action, sixteen; prisoners, one.

The total losses for the American  
forces abroad is now 12,779, of which  
10,893 are in the army and 1,886 in  
the Marine Corps. The summary of  
Army casualties to date follows:

Killed in action (including  
291 lost at sea).....1,810  
Died of wounds.....692  
Died of disease.....1,406  
Wounded in action.....5,829  
(Missing in action (including  
prisoners).....619

Total.....10,893

The summary of losses in the  
Marine Corps is as follows:

Deaths.....679  
Wounded.....1,115  
Captured.....4  
Missing.....78

Total.....1,886

To-day's army casualty list follows:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieut. Leonard C. Hoskins, Las Ve-  
gas, N. M.; Privates George Kohl-  
meier, Linn, Kan.; Joseph Maciejewski,  
Berlin, Wis.; John Nowaty, Wau-  
watoma, Wis.; Cecil B. Perry, Dublin,  
Ga.; Stanley Steves, Raquette Lake,  
N. Y.

Private Patrick J. Sullivan, No. 56  
East 87th Street, New York.

Privates Marvin D. Teague, Gas-  
tonia, N. C.; George J. Verkoukas,  
Plamarian, Greece.

DIED FROM WOUNDS.

Corporal J. J. Bergman, Bancroft, Ia.;  
H. R. Laughlin, Tammill, Ore.  
Cook G. S. Alberts, No. 418 Ridge-  
wood Avenue, Brooklyn.

Privates L. E. Becker, St. Louis;  
D. Blotto, Germantown, Philadelphia;  
P. H. F. Doering, Shoboygan, Wis.;  
E. Ganspi, Chicago; J. E. Hadfield,  
Bristol, R. I.; C. M. Hickman, Flat-  
wood, W. Va.; L. A. Murphy, Sayre,  
Pa.; J. Hugg, Casselton, N. D.; R. D.  
Sparks, Gimlet, Ky.; E. Szyrakski,  
Depew, N. Y.

Private T. Villotto, East Ruther-  
ford, N. J.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Corpl. Merlo M. Hutchinson, Bar-  
neville, Okla.

Privates John S. Cooper, Vassville,  
Mo.; Joseph F. Foehy, 108 10th  
Street, Hoboken, N. J.; John McCue,  
Columbus, O.; Kent Odell, Buena  
Vista, Ark.; Albert S. Rex, Phila-  
delphia; David Schwartz, 74 East  
19th Street, New York.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND  
DIED FROM OTHER CAUSES.

Privates Paul G. Menie, Heidel-  
berg, Pa.; Byron E. Stone, Shrews-  
bury, Mass.

Private Isaac Thomas, No. 411 52d  
Street, New York.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Lieut. Reginald D. Groat, No. 200  
West 86th Street, New York.

Lieuts. Daniel W. Patterson, North-  
field, Vt.; William N. Walton, Pa-  
latka, Fla.

Corpl. Raymond A. Tomargo, No. 40  
Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn.

Privates George A. Brown, Phila-  
delphia; Frank M. Farrell, Stamford,  
Conn.; Wesley S. Knutson, Curlew,  
Idaho; Jesse R. Lovvorn, St. Louis,  
Mo.; Tomas Maximowich, Kredon-  
skoly, Russia; Alexander Norvich,  
Dupki, Russia; Robert L. Posay,  
Grey's Chapel, Ala.

Private John D. Turovich, No. 30  
Suffolk Street, New York.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Private Samuel Bergwerk, Lem-  
burg, Austria.

Private Joseph R. Dennen, Prince-  
ton, N. J.

Privates William A. Dickey, Mill  
Hall, Pa.; Hiram C. Goodman, Iuka,  
Miss.; Ira R. Houston, Lockport, N. Y.

Privates William M. Kaplan, No. 54  
East 118th Street, New York; William  
H. Keiser, No. 1141 Intervale Avenue,  
New York; John Kuehnle, No. 2104  
Vase Avenue, New York.

Privates James G. Loeble, North  
Tonawanda, N. Y.; Bartholomew J.  
Morarty, Buffalo, N. Y.; IMichae  
Pender, Buffalo, N. Y.

Privates Edward M. Pettit, Oyster

Bay, N. Y.; David Roth, No. 718  
East Fifth Street, New York.

Privates Tommaso Scime, Lesandre  
de Rocca, Italy; Alex Sherewifski,  
Jewett City, Conn.; Andrew J. Te-  
desco, Winsted, Conn.

PRISONER.

Lieut. William H. Pyle, Kershaw,  
S. C.

PRISONERS—PREVIOUSLY RE-  
PORTED MISSING.

Privates Edward Thune, Syracuse,  
N. Y.; Frank L. Johnson, Middletown,  
Conn.

American Congressmen Off to Italian  
Front To-Night.

ROME, Saturday, July 21.—Ameri-  
can representatives visiting Europe  
were received today by Ambassador  
Page and were entertained by Col.  
H. C. Buckey, military attaché at the  
Embassy. They will leave for the  
Italian front on Monday night. The  
Congressional party includes John N.  
Tillman, T. H. Caraway, C. C. Dwell,  
B. E. Sweet, J. A. Eliot, W. M.  
Chandler, J. B. Thompson, G. M.  
Young, L. C. Cramton, M. C. Kelly  
and D. H. Kincheloe.

## AMERICAN HEAVY ARTILLERY ON THE FRENCH FRONT



FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF AMERICAN HEAVY ARTILLERY ON THE FRENCH FRONT  
This is one of the first photographs to arrive in this country  
showing American heavy artillery on the French front. These guns  
are probably now in action bombing the German lines in the coun-  
ter attack.

OFFICER IN MARNE BATTLE  
TELLS HOW MARINES CHECKED  
GERMANS IN FIRST ADVANCE

"Nothing You Read Can Adequately Picture  
It," Former Evening World Reporter Writes—  
"Fear of Americans Now in Heart of Boche."

How the 5th and 6th Marines, who recently were thrown into the wedge  
in the French lines before Chateau-Thierry, checked the German advance  
over the Marne in June is told in a personal note from an officer in the  
5th who formerly was on The Evening World staff. Since that battle the  
5th and 6th have been constantly in action, and with the 9th and 23d In-  
fantry (regulars, Syracuse brigade) captured Vaux and Belleau Wood in  
the initial stages of the present offensive. As part of the 2d Division (reg-  
ulars), under Major Gen. Omar Bundy, this officer's regiment has been in  
every big fight in which Americans have engaged. The note follows:

"June 17, 1918.

"My Dear —

"It's all over now. It's quiet, and we are notching our guns and check-  
ing up. Your Boche is accounted for. Mine, too, and there are a few to  
scatter around the office. The fear of the Americans is in the hearts of  
the women and baby killers, and the end is on the horizon.

"I know you have read of what the Marines did, but nothing you read  
can adequately picture it. The youth and freshness of the American troops  
places them in the first rank of soldiers here, and the repeated 'Bon soldat',  
'Bon soldat' of the veteran poilus is our greatest compliment. I feel per-  
sonally very humble alongside the boys of nineteen and twenty who tore  
into the Prussian Guards and sent them scattering.

"The Boches were coming with seven-league boots when Gen. Harbord  
threw a line of Americans across the front and ordered us to hold.

"Get the devils," yelled Capt. Blanchfield (now dead).

"A minute later the Boche tore out of the woods, a machine gun to  
every ten of them. A rain of good American lead from good American  
riflemen met them. We saw them stop. Surprised? Why, they never  
dreamed of anything like us. We kept pounding and they turned and  
raced back for the wood. The German drive got its first shock.

"We lay in the open, digging in with bayonets and firing while the  
Boche was frantically passing back word that a cog in the wheel had  
slipped. They still never dreamed of Americans, we later learned from  
prisoners.

"Finally, Boche got his wind and started again. For two days we  
just mowed him away and then the boys got tired of lying there and 'up  
and at 'em' they went. They just swept the fields and woods in good open  
warfare, and when we smashed into their trenches and machine gun nests  
all we could hear was 'Kamerad, Amerikan, Kamerad!'

"In many places they left so fast that clothing, boots, rifles, machine  
guns and all sorts of booty taken from French towns was left. Every sol-  
dier had at least two Boche overcoats for a mattress.

"In one officer's overcoat, Lieut. Blaisdell found a cat-o-nine-tails,  
ample evidence of the statements of many prisoners that they were driven  
time and again to fight.

"Every prisoner expresses astonishment that Americans were in  
France and all said that the German High Command had repeatedly as-  
sured them that the submarine had finished America. All were alphy to  
be prisoners and so out of the fighting.

"Not once in the days of fighting that followed did a German stand up  
when the Americans got close to him. We've got their number and they  
know it. I wish I could get over and tell you all about it. I'm so full of  
stuff I simply can't write the thing in a straight-out way.

"You know how I did worry about a pistol and field glasses. Well, it  
wasn't necessary. I now have the best Zeiss glasses the Imperial Ger-  
man Government could purchase for me, and the splendid new Leuger  
pistol that I swing at my belt is certainly the finest the Hohenzollerns  
could provide for an American Army officer."

RETURNS AFTER READING  
TO SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL  
TO LEARN SON IS WOUNDED

Mrs. Mary Tomargo had just re-  
turned to her home on Buffalo Ave-  
nue, Brooklyn, to-day when the War  
Department message was handed to  
her announcing that her son, Corpl.  
Raymond A. Tomargo, had been se-  
verely wounded in France. She came  
from St. Mary's Hospital, where she  
spends three days a week reading to  
soldiers and sailors who are confined  
there. Her two daughters spend most  
of their time at the 23d Assembly Red

PARENTS OF FLYER  
TOLD OF HIS DEATH  
ON BIRTHDAY EVE

David Schwartz, Who Died in  
English Hospital, Would Have  
Been of Age To-Day.

Private David Schwartz of the 65th  
Aero Squad would have been twenty-  
one years old to-day had he lived. His  
family, at No. 163 East 123d Street,  
had made all preparations for a little  
party of the young folks in the neigh-  
borhood this evening; but last night a  
telegram was received from the War  
Department telling of his death in an  
English hospital, resulting from a  
hemorrhage of the stomach. The house  
of gladness was turned into one of  
mourning.

David was the oldest son of a  
family of eight, a sister being two  
years his senior. His father is a  
laborer. He went away with the  
draft late last year and sailed for the  
other side just before Christmas. His  
last communication was a field card,  
which said that he was in a hospital,  
but was getting along nicely. The  
card was dated June 19, and ten days  
later he was dead.

William Milton Kaplan, a private in  
Company D, 307th Infantry Regiment,  
reported as missing, lived with his  
parents and four brothers and sisters at  
No. 54 East 118th Street. His father,  
Heiman Kaplan, is in the real estate  
business. Young Kaplan was with the  
first batch of the draft to go to Camp  
Upton, and was with the 77th "New  
York's Own" Division.

He sailed with his regiment in April  
and the last heard from him was a  
line on a field service card, which the  
boys are permitted to send out when  
they are going to the front. The card  
bore the date of June 25. The mes-  
sage from the War Department told  
his family that he had been missing  
since June 27, two days after he sent  
the card. It is possible that he is a  
prisoner of the Germans.

Lieut. R. D. Groat, missing in ac-  
tion, is a graduate of the Plattsburg  
Training Camp, and went to France  
late in 1917. His brother, Lieut. John  
Groat, also a Plattsburg graduate, is  
now in the service at the front.

Lieut. Groat's mother, with whom  
he had lived at No. 29 West 86th  
Street, was notified from Washington  
on Saturday that her son was miss-  
ing. She was so affected by the news  
that she has gone to visit relatives in  
Massachusetts in an effort to recou-  
perate.

P. J. Sullivan, listed as killed in ac-  
tion, is not known at No. 46 East 87th  
Street, the address given in the cas-  
ualty report, nor in that neighbor-  
hood.

A telegram from the War Depart-  
ment confirming the reported death  
from wounds of Private George Al-  
berts, a cook in Company B of the  
307th Infantry, gave the name as  
Stephen Alberts, so his parents, who  
live at No. 418 Ridge-wood Avenue,  
Brooklyn, hope the report may be a  
mistake. George Alberts was called  
in the first draft contingent and sailed  
for France early this year. He was a  
graduate of St. Michael's Parochial  
School and was employed by the Al-  
exander Hamilton Institute and by the  
New York Cotton Exchange.

For Women in Industry.

To aid in solving the problems cre-  
ated by the entry of women into new  
branches of industry, the Industrial  
Commission this State created a  
Bureau of Women in Industry, an-  
nouncement was made yesterday.

AMERICANS WIPE OUT CAVALRY  
IN THEIR FIRST ENCOUNTER;  
THEN STOP ATTACK BY TANKS

Three U. S. Soldiers Capture German Boat  
Cross Marne and Later Lead Raiding Party  
Back and Take Many Prisoners.

WITH THE AMERICAN AIMIES  
IN FRANCE, July 21 (United Press).

American troops, facing their first  
cavalry charge of the war, almost  
wiped out a formidable force of Ger-  
man horsemen east of Rheims and  
defeated what apparently was an am-  
bitious attempt to cut the Allied lines  
and reach Chalons. So far as is  
known, this is the first time the  
enemy has employed cavalry since  
the counter-offensive began.

Immediately afterward the same  
American unit broke up a combined  
attack of infantry and tanks.

The Americans held an important  
sector on a slight rise, behind a chalk  
colored hill, over which were the  
enemy front positions. When the  
German cavalry topped the hill and  
swept down upon the Americans they  
ran into a unit which has a remark-  
able record for sharpshooting.

Stories of American exploits are  
numerous, as doughboys wander back  
to the hospitals and tell of their  
comrades.

East of Chateau-Thierry three  
Americans captured a German boat  
and rowed across the Marne under  
cover of darkness before the German  
retreat. They hid in bushes during  
the day, exploring the banks and  
discovering enemy machine guns.

Then they re-entered the boat and  
pushed their explorations further.  
The Germans discovered them and  
opened an intense machine gun fire.  
The Americans escaped by diving  
overboard and swimming, half the  
time under the surface.

The next night they led a strong  
patrol of their comrades across and  
extended their investigations, ob-  
taining valuable information concern-  
ing the disposition of German units.

After cleaning the south bank of  
furnaces, American units crossed the  
Marne and combed the woods on the  
north bank east of Chateau-Thierry,  
capturing great numbers of prison-  
ers. Once in a while they encounter-  
ed Germans who refused to surren-  
der immediately. These Germans  
didn't get another chance.

One instance of great bravery oc-  
curred when an exploding shell  
buried a doughboy so that only his  
head protruded from the dirt. His  
struggles to extricate himself only  
exhausted him.

Along came a comrade returning  
to a dressing station, with a danger-  
ous head wound. This doughboy  
stopped and began digging out the  
buried man. Finally, his strength  
failed him and he fell unconscious.  
He recovered somewhat and resumed  
his digging.

"You go on and get your wound  
dressed; it's more serious than my  
trouble," the buried doughboy said.  
"Some one will find me."

The other refused to go and fell un-  
conscious again. His companion, by  
superhuman efforts managed to ex-  
tricate himself at last. Although suf-  
fering from a badly wounded arm he  
dragged his comrade back to the dress-  
ing station. Twice on the way they  
were bowled over by exploding shells.

CHEERS OF 2,298  
DRAFTEES REFLECT  
VICTORY ON MARNE

Depression Marking Eastern  
Embarkations Absent as Men  
Start for Camp.

The victory on the Marne was re-  
flected in New York to-day by the  
cheering of two thousand newly  
drafted men as they went away to  
camp. It was reflected even more by  
thousands of the relatives and friends  
of these men. In every way it was  
the most enthusiastic send-off that  
anybody has seen since the United  
States began to create the deciding  
army of the war.

Two thousand is a round figure—  
the exact number called for to-day  
in Greater New York was 2,298.  
They were the first instalment of a  
force of 10,812 who will embark be-  
tween now and Friday. And since  
the same thing is going on in other  
parts of the country it is clear that  
this is a great "growing week" for  
the American Army.

The larger number of to-day's in-  
stalment entrained at the Carlton  
Avenue yard of the Long Island Rail-  
road. There were 1,479 of them, each  
carrying a flag. Ten hands made  
music continuously while the men  
were waiting for the troop trains to  
draw up. And on the embarkment  
above about 5,000 men and women,  
mostly women, cheered and waved  
flags and handkerchiefs.

The depression, the sorrow and  
anxiety that have necessarily marked  
earlier scenes of this character, were  
absolutely absent to-day. There was  
a different feeling in the air. The  
mission of those who went before was  
to stop the German. The mission of  
these men to-day is not to stop him  
but to drive him. That was the feel-  
ing of the crowd, soldiers and civilians  
alike. And it gave to the exodus a  
cheerfulness and color that were almost  
gay.

The trains moved promptly on  
schedule—none of the confusion that  
marked earlier departures. Uncle  
Sam has learned how to do this sort  
of thing. There were two troop  
trains of eleven cars each for the  
men starting from the Carlton Ave-  
nue yard. The first train moved out  
at 10 o'clock and the second fol-  
lowed after a few minutes. Both  
were bound for Camp Upton.

The men in the second continen-  
tal embarked at Liberty Street at noon  
to connect with the Central Railroad  
of New Jersey. They are bound for  
Camp Meade, Md. There were 819  
of them.

The scene at the Liberty Street  
Perry was in sharp contrast with  
that at the Carlton Avenue yard.  
There were no cheering crowds, and  
the men themselves, instead of com-  
ing together, came in taxicabs, buses  
and elevated trains. There were quiet  
leave-takings among friends and re-  
latives. Then the men boarded the boat  
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The men in the second continen-  
tal embarked at Liberty Street at noon  
to connect with the Central Railroad  
of New Jersey. They are bound for  
Camp Meade, Md. There were 819  
of them.

The scene at the Liberty Street  
Perry was in sharp contrast with  
that at the Carlton Avenue yard.<